Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Illegal Wildlife Trade

Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2015

Please read the guidance notes (available at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only   Date logged: Logged by: Application ID 174

1. Name and address of lead organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
██████████	████████████████
██████████████	█████████████
██████	████████████████
Project Leader name:	Alex Diment
█████	█████████████
██████	████████

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words)
IWT023: Securing the gateway - reducing wildlife trafficking from Myanmar to China.

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1/4/2016	End date: 31/3/2018	Duration: 2 yrs 0 mths	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 0	£ 134,168	£ 203,488	£ 337,656
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: ██████			

4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of you project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

(max 80 words)

 This project will strengthen governance and leverage effective enforcement actions against wildlife trafficking networks along the primary trade route between Myanmar and China. Technical support will be provided to enhance capacity of Myanmar's law enforcement agencies and strengthen cooperation with Chinese authorities at the Muse-Ruili border crossing. We will disrupt a priority wildlife trafficking corridor in Southeast Asia reducing threats to local and global biodiversity, and improve rule of law in Myanmar.

5. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 24 here).

(max 50 words)

Increased access to actionable intelligence, enhanced capacity and improved inter-agency and international cooperation leads to effective law enforcement actions against criminal networks trafficking endangered wildlife along the primary Myanmar trade route to China, arrest and conviction of key individuals, and engagement of media and civil society in reporting wildlife crimes.

6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1: Myanmar	Country 2: China
Country 3:	Country 4:
Additional Countries	

7. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	☐
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	☒
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	☐

7b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

This project will facilitate the implementation of the decisions in Section C of the London Declaration concerning the strengthening of law enforcement in source and transit countries. In particular, the Output 1 of the Project (Situation Analysis) allows for an assessment of the markets and dynamics of the illegal wildlife trade in Muse city of Myanmar, and the progress made in combating it (London Declaration XXIV). The project will also strengthen enforcement systems in Mandalay Division and Shan State of Myanmar by replicating the best practices developed in other countries (e.g. Vietnam), by facilitating and supporting information-sharing mechanisms between China and Myanmar (Kasane Statement 12) and establishing and maintaining cross-agency mechanisms to oversee the implementation of actions against wildlife crime (London Declaration XIV, Kasane Statement 3). Specifically working on enhancing the expertise in criminal intelligence and traceability systems, this project enables sharing of experience and co-operation at the international level (London Declaration XV). Strengthening cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies of Myanmar and China is one of the pillars of this project, in line with the London Declaration XVI and the Kasane Statement 7.

8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1895				
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO	Yes ☒	No ☐		
	Government	Yes ☐	No ☐		
	University	Yes ☐	No ☐		
	Other (explain)				

How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources. Our top government and agency partners include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the British government, the Norwegian government, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and The Rockefeller Foundation.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? **Note that this is not required from Government Agencies**	Yes ☒ No ☐

8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) in Southeast Asia
Contract Value/ Project budget	US $▮▮▮▮▮
Duration	1 January 2012 - 31 December 2014

Role of organisation in project	WCS partners with CITES MIKE to coordinate the implementation of MIKE in Southeast Asia
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	To assist Southeast and East Asian countries (including Myanmar and China) to meet their obligation under CITES by (among others): • Improving monitoring and analytical capacities in Southeast and East Asian elephant range States to improve anti-poaching actions. • Improving the understanding of the socio-economic dynamics underlying poaching and the illegal trade in ivory. • Improving law enforcement and law enforcement monitoring. • Improving capacities to protect and manage protected areas and their biodiversity.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Julian Blanc, Director, CITES MIKE Programme ██████████████████████████████ ████████████████ ████████████

Contract/ Project 2 Title	Tiger Futures (GEF)/Building Awareness and Capacity to Reduce the Illegal Cross-Border Trade of Wildlife from Vietnam to China (CEPF)
Contract Value/ Project budget	US $ ████ from World Bank/GEF US $ ████ from CEPF
Duration	GEF component: 1st January 2009 to 30th June 2011 CEPF component: 1st September 2009 to 31st August 2012
Role of organisation in project	WCS served as overall lead on the grants implementation, subcontracting portions of the work to NGO partners TRAFFIC and the national NGO, PanNature.

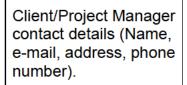|	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	WCS established the required knowledge, awareness and political commitment to combat illegal trade in wildlife, with an emphasis on cross-border trade. We compiled the most comprehensive analysis of cross-border wildlife trade in Vietnam, focused on Quang Ninh province on the Chinese border, presenting the first quantitative data on the scale of illegal crossborder traffic, that highlights the routes used and the weaknesses in the regulatory system. We increased the capacity and awareness of front-line enforcement officers (including police, customs, border army, and prosecutors) to the dynamics of wildlife crimes, the importance in fighting these crimes and the professional techniques required to detect and prevent them. Finally, we raised the profile of the issue of transnational wildlife crimes in this province to unprecedented levels within Vietnam, the Indochina region and globally. The project worked with government and media agencies in Quang Ninh province to strengthen law enforcement and build political support, with the aim of leveraging actions and longer-term commitments to address the rampant smuggling of wildlife occurring at this major trade nexus on the China-Vietnam border. Specific objectives included facilitating central and provincial-level inter-agency communication and coordination; enhancing communications and coordination between relevant agencies in Guangxi (China) and Quang Ninh (Viet Nam); increasing attention and response from the government of Viet Nam on Mong Cai by coordinating and partnering with organizations and agencies working on the other forms of crime in Viet Nam; and generating domestic and international media coverage that supports prevention and suppression of transnational wildlife crimes. The project provided the most accurate and comprehensive analysis of cross-border trade in the region to date that revealed massive trans-shipment of CITES-listed species of wild origin from other countries through Mong Cai; Weak law enforcement with on average, only 3% of vehicular cross-border traffic passes through the legal route, the remaining 97% passing through illegal and informal crossings in broad daylight. We also identitied major criminal brokers and syndicates coordinating smuggling activities (including 'Steel-faced' Dung); and compiled evidence of a significant loss of revenue (through tax and customs fees) to state budget as a result of money flowing to corrupt border officials. Through significant high-level WCS contacts within Vietnamese law enforcement agencies, intergovernmental organizations and the local and international media we leveraged these results to catalyse.

	• New Prime Minister's Directive tightening management and regulation on trans-shipments through Viet Nam to China, prohibiting a range of products, restricting the use of 'semi-legal' customs clearance points for trans-shipments, and calling for stronger enforcement and more thorough checks by customs, police and the border army; • 'Spin-off' operation – motivated by the Financial Times reportage of our results in China – organized by Chinese authorities in Guangxi province in the Chinese border town adjacent to Mong Cai as part of the Shield Anti-Smuggling Campaign; • Ministry of Public Security (MPS)-led enforcement operation leading to the arrest of 20 members of Steel-face Dung's gang, and prosecuted under Article 154 of the Penal Code (illegal cross-border transportation of goods and currencies). nvolvement of MPS (rather than police) is significant as our information indicated significant collusion between Dung and the local police force; • MPS-issued INTERPOL Red Notice and arrest warrant for Steel-face Dung (who fled) to get assistance from China and other countries to apprehend him.
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Jack Tordoff, Grant Director, ███████████████████████████ ███████████████ █████████████████

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Addressing Large Scale Drivers of Deforestation in the Mekong Region
Contract Value/ Project budget	20 million Norwegian Krone ($3.32 million, $492,000 budgeted for Myanmar)
Duration	January 2013 - December 2016
Role of organisation in project	Lead implementing organization coordinating targets actions across 2 million hectares of protected forests in three countries – Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The goal is to understand, plan and demonstrate appropriate policy and landscape-level responses that address large-scale drivers of deforestation, in particular the expansion of poorly planned and quasi-legal commercial agriculture and extractive industries, in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMSR). Desired impacts that project will contribute toward include improved governance of land-use planning processes for large-scale development and forest conservation in the Mekong region, leading to a reduction in the rate of deforestation and improved well-being for local people, including indigenous peoples, who live in forested areas.

The project has four main outcomes: (1) Improved understanding of large-scale drivers of deforestation in the GMSR and their impacts by governments, development partners, private sector actors and civil society; (2) Planned appropriate policy responses to reduce the impact of large-scale drivers of deforestation with government, development partners and private sector actors and pilot implementation; (3) Implementation of land-use plans by governments to meet economic development and forest conservation goals across four critical landscapes covering 2.0 million hectares of forests in the region; (4) Established site-level models of approaches to protect forests and reduce rural poverty for at least 80 villages and 5000 households implemented by local people and governments.

Target thematics include working with partners to assess Chinese OFDI in GMSR, particularly in Myanmar. The outcomes will include establishing entry points with Government and private sector actors to mitigate social and environmental impacts and improve safeguards. |

Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Heidi Bade, Advisor ███████████████████████████ ███████████

9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead Organisation name:	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Website address:	www.wcs.org
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	WCS has been working to stop wildlife trafficking in source, transit, and consumer countries, with a focus on Latin America, Africa and Asia and is uniquely placed to respond to the challenge with strong government relationships, extensive field knowledge and long-term presence in many countries implicated in key wildlife trafficking routes. WCS has extensive experience in providing strategic capacity building programs to law enforcement agencies in wildlife crime investigation and enforcement techniques, assisting agencies to review and propose criminal intelligence analyses, inter-agency agreements and national legislation and has supported bilateral and multilateral dialogues. WCS has an established field program in Myanmar since 1993, and currently holds long-term memorandums of understanding with two relevant government agencies to provide support to protect and manage natural resources. WCS will serve as lead organisation in this project, coordinating implementation and administration, and managing in-country partnerships through its current country program structures.

Partner Name:	Forest Department of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECAF)
Website address:	www.fdmoecaf.gov.mm
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)	The Forest Department (FD) has the legal mandate to conserve and manage forest and wildlife in Myanmar and to enforce forest laws, wildlife laws and regulations. This mandate is clearly outlined in the 1992 Myanmar Forest Law under Section 2: Basic Principles. The Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD) of the FD is responsible for the implementation of the wildlife and protected area laws and regulations. NWCD currently works with WCS to strengthen law enforcement capacity and community engagement in 10 protected areas across the country. With this project NWCD will further extend the partnership with WCS to enhance wildlife law enforcement outside protected areas and along major trade routes. NWCD of FD is the Government's designated CITES Management and Scientific Authority. WCS has collaborated with the Myanmar CITES MA on training and as the official CITES technical support partner to CITES MIKE (Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants).
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	Support has been verbally agreed upon and a letter is forthcoming. We will submit the letter upon receipt by WCS.

Partner Name:	Wildlife Reserves Singapore (WRS)
Website address:	HYPERLINK "http://www.wrs.com.sg" www.wrs.com.sg

| Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) | Wildlife Reserves Singapore (WRS) is the holding company of the award winning Jurong Bird Park, Night Safari, River Safari and Singapore Zoo. WRS is dedicated to the management of world-class leisure attractions that foster conservation and research while educating visitors about animals and their habitats. A self-funded organisation, WRS also collaborates with various partners, organisations and institutions aimed to protect local and global biodiversity. Each year, WRS welcomes over 3.7 million visitors. In the areas of conservation and research, WRS parks have undertaken multiple projects, through collaborations with various organisations and institutions.

WRS is engaged in running a major anti wildlife-trafficking campaign, whose recent conservation efforts include hosting a regional Asian pangolin conservation workshop. All WRS parks are designated rescued wildlife centres by the Singapore governing authority.

As part of its commitment to anti wildlife-trafficking, WRS and WCS will be collaborating to establish and support rescue centres for confiscated animals (mainly pangolins and snakes) near the border crossing of Muse/Ruili. This initiative is currently at the design stage and comes in response to a request from the Myanmar Government for financial and technical assistance in handling the increasing amount of confiscated animals. |
|---|---|
| Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? | No |

10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Alex Diment	Project Leader	33%	Yes
U Than Myint	Country Director	12%	Yes
Ramacandra Wong	Technical Advisor	50%	Yes

11. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1.Freshwater turtles and tortoise species including 19 Globally threatened species and 20 listed on CITES Appendix I or II	**2.**Sunda Pangolin and Chinese Pangolin
3.Asian and African Elephant	**4.**Tiger
Other species Other species recorded traded into China over such land borders include several other species of Asian big and small cats, and two, perhaps three, species of otters.	

12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty

Bridging South and Southeast Asia with China, and with a rapidly expanding transport and communications infrastructure, Myanmar is emerging as a primary gateway for illegal wildlife heading to China, from both within Myanmar and internationally. The recent political normalization has led to unprecedented pressure on law enforcement agencies responsible for overseeing and regulating the rapidly expanding cross-border trade. China is Myanmar's largest trading partner, with bi-lateral trade reaching US$9 billion in 2014 (an increase of 85.2% over 2013). 50% of that trade is flowing through the Muse/Ruili border crossing. Ad-hoc surveys by WCS, TRAFFIC and others in markets along the border with China have found large quantities of big cats, pangolins, freshwater turtles and tortoises, as well as elephant parts, including ivory, from both Asia and Africa. Intelligence gathered by WCS and seizures in Vietnam and China suggest that far greater quantities are being traded across the border outside of these retail markets. Recently this led to the CITES Standing Committee urging Myanmar to take strengthened enforcement action and report back to the Parties (CITES Notification 2015/006). The Myanmar Forest Department has requested support from WCS to assist them to build capacity and improve inter-agency and international cooperation for law enforcement to tackle wildlife trafficking.

Wildlife trafficking depletes Myanmar's natural resources, creating loss of ecosystem stability and impacting many marginal, small-holder, and often forest-dependent, communities across the country who are dependent upon natural resources, including wildlife, as a source of nutrition and a source of earnings from natural-resource based livelihood strategies. Local communities benefit very little from wildlife trafficking, because profits are captured by illegal traders and local communities bear all the costs. Beyond Myanmar the thriving trade route also has a similar negative impact on remote communities in Africa and other parts of Asia.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:
- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

(Max 750 words)

There is a paucity of initiatives supporting government-led enforcement efforts to tackle wildlife trafficking in Myanmar, which is currently limited to a handful of one-off training workshops for law enforcement officers and journalists. Similarly, the knowledge-base is largely restricted to the open trade in wildlife along the border. Building upon our long-standing partnerships and mandates within the Forest Department, WCS is now proposing the most focused work to date on the Myanmar government's response to wildlife trafficking.

WCS's experience in other countries in the region has found that a focused approach that targets a specific high-priority locality (e.g. Mong Cai border crossing, Vietnam, Guangzhou wet markets, China and Bolikhamxay province, Lao PDR) provides an excellent entry point, not only in that locality, but in addressing national-level policy and institutional issues.

Our project will focus interventions on one of the country's most significant trade routes, extending from Mandalay to the Muse/Ruili border crossing. WCS will partner primarily with the Forest Department, with substantial capacity-building, and supporting them to develop an inter-agency network to improve international cooperation, learning from the success of our Vietnam-China work, which brings together specialists from customs, border military, police and prosecutors.

Our work has four major components:

1) Build a detailed understanding of the trafficking networks operating along the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border through surveys, government data analyses, institutional and legal analyses to identify criminal networks and trafficking dynamics. We will deploy local capacity on advanced data analysis techniques and tools using WCS's global intelligence database (powered by the IBM i2 software), creating a permanent and scalable asset for collating a series of actionable intelligence dossiers and briefs for law enforcement agencies and officers based on available evidence.

2) Strengthen law enforcement processes along the trafficking route through a strategic capacity building program for key agencies, consisting of multi-agency training programs, and dissemination of translated key materials, ongoing on-the-job support to officers and the establishment of a rapid response team able to provide technical guidance to law enforcement operations and product identification as required.

3) Enhance international cooperation at the border crossing through facilitation and support for inter-agency coordination, bi-lateral dialogues with China at a central and local level, and coordination with the UNODC-supported Border Liaison Office in Muse City. An inter-agency wildlife trafficking coordination network will build on the work of the Border Liaison Office, leverage existing cooperation mechanisms, and bring agencies together to respond to new intelligence and access technical support from the rapid response team. We will also promote existing mechanisms (e.g. those provided by ICCWC members and ASEAN-WEN) and leverage WCS's presence across the region to identify and facilitate information sharing.

4) Foster an informed and active media to assist and encourage Myanmar authorities and promote a strong government response against wildlife trafficking criminal networks. This will include supporting journalists surveys along the trade chain to generate stories and coordinating an online media campaign.

14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women

(Max 750 words)

This project will serve as a best practice example of inter-agency and international coordination to combat wildlife trafficking in Myanmar, leading to a significant improvement in the effectiveness of Myanmar law enforcement agencies and overall strengthening of governance. Currently, challenges to tackle wildlife trafficking networks in Myanmar include weak institutional structures, limited coordination between law enforcement agencies, poor intelligence, and a lack of capacity and political prioritization to act. Such challenges are not exclusive nor limited to wildlife crime therefore, by demonstrating a best-practice approach, this project will build capacity and networking that can be applied broadly by Myanmar law enforcement agencies to other sectors.

This project will build collaborations based upon the strengths of each law enforcement agency (forestry, customs, anti-corruption, etc.) and improve the capacity, political interest and long-term commitment of these agencies in Myanmar to specifically degrade, disrupt, and dismantle illegal wildlife trade networks through a coordinated, professionalized, and intelligence-led approach. Through the adoption also in Myanmar of an advanced intelligence database system, we will be able to collect and analyze intelligence around wildlife trafficking along the Mandalay-Muse route heading towards Yunnan province of China, and provide law enforcement agencies with an on-the-ground demonstration of the benefits of employing these advanced investigation techniques. The availability of consolidated data will also enable prosecutors and media to access combined statistics on wildlife trafficking cases in Myanmar for the first time, tracking enforcement responses, arrests, prosecutions and convictions. Through targeting the organized criminal networks involved in wildlife trafficking, we will have the maximum impact possible on the trade, both in Myanmar and Yunnan, China. Targeting the organized criminal networks also minimizes the impact of the project on local people, ensuring that enforcement efforts focus on affluent traders rather than small-

scale hunters.

The most direct beneficiaries, such as through training will therefore be the law enforcement agencies. We expect a minimum of 100 Law Enforcement officers will benefit directly from their new knowledge, capacity and best-practice approaches to law enforcement. While this support will be focused on wildlife trafficking, the skills are directly applicable to other law enforcement issues, in particular the trafficking of illegal drugs, people, timber and armaments.

Local people will benefit from this project through improvements in local governance, by having more responsive, informed and capable local law enforcement agencies, and the removal of criminal networks from their communities. Poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife affects not only biodiversity but entire ecosystem resilience and stability, effectively depriving Myanmar local communities of their livelihoods. Removal of criminal networks driving illegal wildlife trade will have concomitant benefits, including a reduction in other criminal activities (illegal logging, land-grabbing), which are driven by the same criminal networks and have significant impacts on local people.

The negative impacts of environmental crime on local and regional livelihoods are widely acknowledged (e.g. EIA 2008, UNEP 2012, INTERPOL 2014). By improving the rule of law, and reducing degradation of natural resources, the project will contribute to improving livelihoods of affected communities. Due to the diffuse nature of the crimes, the precise numbers of indirect beneficiaries are hard to predict and measure, but are estimated to number in the tens of thousands.

The project's action against the burgeoning trade in elephant ivory will have impacts beyond Myanmar. The massive recent declines in African Elephants are well-known, and this has potential to impact on wildlife and nature-based tourism, which is a principal revenue-earner for many African countries and a key contributor to the African continent's socio-economic development. Effective action against African ivory trafficking in Asia, including closing transit corridors such as that now emerging in Myanmar, will contribute towards overall efforts to maintain populations of African Elephants and the tourism industry that is dependent on them. Similarly, it will support a small but rapidly growing nature-based tourism developing in Myanmar's Protected Areas, contributing to maintaining populations of Asian elephants and other species that support local tourism-based livelihoods.

Finally, the proposed project complements parallel and on-going WCS field-based initiatives across Myanmar to directly support the capacity of protected area staff and local communities living in and around source protected areas, to manage their resources responsibly. In doing so the project will leverage the resources of a much larger $6 million, five-year WCS and Forest Department implemented United Nations Development Program - Global Environment Facility funded project on Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management in Myanmar to address issues of wildlife trafficking in and around source areas in Myanmar and along domestic trade routes in a complimentary fashion.

15. Gender

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether their project is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

Gender equality is a core value for the Wildlife Conservation Society. In this regard the project team will pay the best efforts to offer equal training opportunities to persons of different gender while implementing the activities related to Capacity Building of law enforcement agencies, and in particular Activity 2.2. WCS will ensure the participating government agencies include a proportional number of law enforcement officers of different gender based on their representation within road and border patrol teams of law enforcement agencies.

Section 12 above detailed which communities are affected by this issue, and the impact of natural resource loss on many marginal, small-holder, and often forest-dependent, communities across the country. Although gender roles vary across ethnic groups in Myanmar such negative impacts often disproportionally affect women over men, and therefore this project is anticipated to have a positive impact on women in such communities.

16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

Poaching of wildlife for trafficking to China is the greatest threat to turtles, pangolins, snakes, Asian elephants and tigers in Myanmar, as well as species such as African elephant and rhinos globally. This project will benefit all these species through significantly improving effective law enforcement capacity and undertaking targeted actions along the most important trade route from Myanmar to China.

By removing key actors in the wildlife trafficking chain we expect our long-term complimentary Myanmar site-based conservation and monitoring work on turtles to demonstrate impact on reduced hunting pressure on the populations, particularly of adults, leading eventually to successful breeding and recovery of these wildlife populations. In the long term, we would anticipate similar trends in our site-based monitoring work on Tigers, Asian Elephants and other species threatened by trafficking to China. If the right actors can be removed from the chain with a resulting reduction of number of animals taken from the wild, we would also expect to aid population recoveries in pangolin and snakes to mirror this, though these cryptic species are very difficult to successfully monitor to validate this.

17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

This project aims to provide Myanmar Government officers with the skills and tools to better carry out their jobs, though it will not support the salaries of these staff, which are paid for the Myanmar Government. As such, the project aims to demonstrate impact and institutionalise these activities so that the Myanmar Government will continue to implement them at little extra cost. By building institutional engagement with the Myanmar government to internalise procedures and mechanisms for wildlife trafficking enforcement and creating opportunities for cross-border collaboration with China, the project aims to achieve lasting change without requiring long-term external support.

However, WCS recognises that there will be a continued need to raise funds in the short-term to cover some activity costs and already has a successful track record of doing so with body of complimentary regional work on wildlife trafficking funded by the United Nations Development Program/Global Environment Facility, US Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the German Government, the World Bank, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the John D and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation among others.

18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

---

(Max 200 words):

This is a new initiative but builds on over a decade of WCS work on law enforcement in protected areas.

The project is complimentary to the recently launched United Nations Development Program - Global Environment Facility funded US ████████, five year, Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management in Myanmar (SSPAMM) project which is implemented by WCS in partnership with the Myanmar Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Forest Department. The SSPAMM project focuses on building capacity, including for law enforcement, with the Forest Department at a national level, but with site-level activities confined to northern Myanmar in Kachin State and Sagaing Region.

Similar co-funding will come from a national level support grant from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust and additional funds for animal confiscation facilities and capacity building are pending from a partnership with Wildlife Reserves Singapore.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

TRAFFIC SEA is the only other NGO that has worked on wildlife trafficking in Myanmar, based out of their regional office in Kuala Lumpur. They carried out training of local Myanmar journalists in 2014-15 with British Embassy support, and prior to that training of NWCD staff in species identification in collaboration with local expert staff from WCS. In addition they have implemented a number of observational surveys in border markets, focusing on the Myanmar-Thailand border and on the National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA) controlled border crossing with China at Mong La in Shan State. WCS collaborates regionally with TRAFFIC on a number of projects and is in regular dialogue regarding work in Myanmar. The planned WCS activities at Muse-Ruili detailed in this proposal compliment the TRAFFIC work detailed above and planned for the Myanmar-India border. In addition the targeted work with local journalists under this project will build on the earlier network created by TRAFFIC through their training program.

WWF works in Myanmar on wildlife trafficking related issues through their partner TRAFFIC, and Fauna and Flora International are focused in country on community based natural resource management and PA establishment and management rather than law enforcement or trafficking. The only other organisation working on law enforcement for PAs is the Norwegian Environment Agency who collaborate with WCS, and the SPAMM project, on a national level capacity building initiative funded by NORAD.

A number of other organisations, including EcoDev, Environmental Investigation Agency, Global Witness, Forest Trends and Global Environment Institute (China) are working on issues of of illegal timber trade to China and support to the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Partnership Agreement in Myanmar with funding from the UK Department for International Development and the European Union. WCS has collaborative relationships with all of the above NGOs, and this initiative on wildlife trafficking is complimentary to the ongoing FLEGT process and other supported work on the illegal timber trade.

WCS is the only NGO working in Myanmar with established relationships with wildlife law enforcement agencies focused on combating wildlife crime, and this project would be the first of its kind in the country focused on direct law-enforcement intervention on wildlife trafficking at a key trade hot-spot as opposed to office-based capacity building or PA-based law enforcement.

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding**.**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Funding maybe received in 2016 from Wildlife Reserves Singapore to support facilities and capacity building for wildlife rescue.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.

NB: **Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.** Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

19. Co-financing

19a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed:

GBP ▉▉▉▉ from UNDP-GEF to support project staff, operations and complimentary activities addressing wildlife trafficking around source sites in Myanmar.

GBP ▉▉▉▉ from the Leona M. and Harry B. Helmsley Charitable Trust in support to WCS Myanmar project staff and operations towards the project.

GBP ▉▉▉▉ from the Margaret A Cargill Foundation will help support staff costs in Year 1 of the project**.**

19b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
N/A, pending	Wildlife Reserves Singapore (WRS)	GBP ████	Pending WRS visit in November/December 2015
N/A, pending	The Helmsley Charitable Trust	GBP ████	

19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

20. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

(max 150 words)

21. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

(Max 250 words)

WCS makes long-term, on-the-ground commitments. We thus provide value for money by building upon established partnerships in-country and applying the contextual knowledge and lessons learned to plan culturally-appropriate and feasible projects. In Myanmar, WCS has been an established partner of the government (MOECAF and MLFRD) and a leader in the conservation community since 1993. This positions us to hit the ground running, deliver results and make significant impact.

In planning this project, WCS is responding to a request from the Myanmar Government for support to tackle a rapidly emerging issue of global concern. Through the financing and supporting of a pilot project to demonstrate impact, WCS will act as a catalyst for ongoing Government action, ensuring long-term value for money.

WCS is a primarily field based organization, with low indirect costs. All of our key personnel are based in Myanmar, thus reducing international travel costs. As a science-based organization that is driven by an evidence-based approach to conservation, we consider monitoring and an adaptive management approach as an integral part of project success.

22. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 5.4)

(Max 250 words)

WCS management systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking and registration regulations specific to each of the 64 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements.

WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/sp_themes_hrande/scpl_cihr/), and WCS has also initiated a review of human rights issues in the places where we work (see http://www.justconservation.org/responding-to-the-threat-of-organized-crime-to-wildlife-and-people). Our Internal Review Board ensures that research carried out by our programs protects the rights of human subjects.

Our partnerships with local people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity, resource management, and poverty alleviation challenges. For example regionally in Cambodia we have strongly supported the development of sustainable revenue generating activities that have a direct and positive impact on both livelihoods and wildlife conservation (http://www.smpcambodia.org/) and are exploring similar opportunities in Myanmar with funding from the European Union and the Norwegian Government.

WCS has a Duty of Care policy that details obligations of employees and the institution to create an environment of safety and concern in the fulfilment our mission, including access to medical care; insurance policies; and crisis management procedures.

23. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

(Max 250 words)

The Wildlife Conservation Society is committed to an evidence-based approach to conservation. The project will make all analytic outputs publicly available through the WCS Myanmar website (myanmar.wcs.org).

Additional project outputs, including policy briefings, legal assessments, research findings, training manuals, tools and reports, and case-tracking statistics will also be made available through this portal. Some of this information may also be incorporated into reports to the CITES secretariat/standing committee and available as information documents online. Funds have been allocated for printing and disseminating handbooks and training materials, and for holding meetings and workshops to disseminate these materials. A soft copy of the handbooks will be shared on our website.

In addition to the these reports and outputs, the project will gather significant information on the illegal wildlife trade occurring in Myanmar. WCS is committed to transparency and engagement with the press, and will disclose consolidated and anonymised statistics through our website and other media channels. Funding is provided to facilitate the active involvement of journalists in selected phases of this project.

Due to the sensitive nature of the collected data regarding illegal trade activities, detailed information will be shared only with trusted law enforcement partners from the Government of Myanmar. We are keen to release additional data and details concerning specific cases upon agreement with the involved law enforcement agencies in order to avoid interfering with pending criminal investigations.

24. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such

as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

> (Max 30 words)
> Enhanced law enforcement capacity and cooperation with China strengthens the effectiveness of Myanmar's contribution to the regional wildlife enforcement network, securing endangered species and rural livelihoods in Myanmar and beyond.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 12, 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 5 here).

(Max 50 words)

Increased access to actionable intelligence, enhanced capacity and improved inter-agency and international cooperation leads to effective law enforcement actions against criminal networks trafficking endangered wildlife along the primary Myanmar trade route to China, arrest and conviction of key individuals, and engagement of media and civil society in reporting wildlife crimes.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:
   - What is the starting point
   - What is the expected change
   - What the end point will be
   - When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	A new inter-agency wildlife trafficking coordination network is created at national and State/Region level, and is functioning by 2018.
Indicator 2	By 2018, a 50% increase in the rate of successful arrests leading to prosecutions of major wildlife traffickers along the designated trade route (2015 baseline will be established).
Indicator 3	By 2017, an active and informed domestic media is promoting effective law enforcement on wildlife traffickers and wildlife crime prevention (against baseline to be measured from 2015).

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

Indicator 1	Minutes from regular meetings of the inter-agency network working group and follow up action**s.**
Indicator 2	Myanmar reports to CITES Secretariat on its actions to enforce the decisions of the Co**P.**
Indicator 3	Police records and periodic reports of law enforcement agencies to international institutions or presented at international conferences and meeting**s.**
Indicator 4	Collected summary reports and statistics on local media coverage of wildlife crime and wildlife trafficking issues.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Relevant agencies participating in the wildlife trafficking coordination network take collective action and avoid disagreements over authority.
Assumption 2	Myanmar government continues a long-term commitment to enforcing and prosecuting wildlife crimes.
Assumption 3	After the 2015 elections, Myanmar continues to experience smooth public sector reforms and a transition towards greater transparency and accountability of military personnel and civil servants.
Assumption 4	Law enforcement agencies at the local and national levels continue to regard WCS as a credible, loyal and trusted partner and work with us closely on this project.
Assumption 5	Myanmar government continues to retain stable control over the project areas, and risks of implementing the project activities remain manageable.

Assumption 6	Improved law enforcement and coordination around wildlife trafficking leads to improvements in enforcement against trafficking of drugs, people, and armaments, smuggling of goods, and other serious environmental and transnational crimes.
Assumption 7	Improved rule of law leads to improvements for local people in terms of security and stability which support their livelihoods and ultimately help in reducing poverty.

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	Relevant law enforcement agencies in both Myanmar and China have a detailed understanding of the trafficking networks operating along the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border.
Output 2	Law enforcement agencies in the project areas have sufficient capacity to identify and prosecute wildlife crimes, and handle the confiscated animals.
Output 3	Law enforcement officers working on the border of Muse-Ruili have the appropriate mechanisms and ability to share actionable intelligence on wildlife trafficking and other transnational crime.
Output 4	Increased coverage in domestic media of wildlife trafficking issues and wildlife crime prevention successes and failures.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:
- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3

indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	By 2017, an i2 digital intelligence management system is installed, operational and information records are inputted.
Indicator 2	By end of project, at least 5 intelligence products are produced through project-related activities and shared by partners on major wildlife trafficking networks along the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border.

Output 2	
Indicator 1	By the end of 2017, at least 3 new Myanmar specific training modules and law enforcement guidelines have been produced as a consequence of the project activities.
Indicator 2	By 2018, at least 100 government officers have received training on wildlife crime prevention techniques.

Output 3	
Indicator 1	By 2018, the UNODC-supported Border Liaison Office in Muse/Ruili city incorporates wildlife trafficking as a focal crime area.
Indicator 2	By 2017, 33% of law enforcement officers along the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border are aware of formal (CENComm, Ecomessages, ASEAN WEN) and informal (NGOs) mechanisms for information/intelligence on sharing.
Indicator 3	By 2018, 75% of law enforcement officers at the Muse-Ruili border are aware of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and their role in sharing information on wildlife and other transnational crimes.

Output 4	
Indicator 1	By 2018, the coverage of wildlife crimes in Myanmar language traditional and online media increases by 100% compared to the baseline at project start.

Indicator 2	By 2018, the number of online engagements (measured by Facebook and Twitter metrics) in articles covering wildlife trafficking posted on relevant social media pages increases by 50% compared to a baseline measured at project start.

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the IWT fund (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Police arrest and prosecution records.
Indicator 2	Media outlets reports.
Indicator 3	Metrics from Google Trends, Google Analytics, Twitter metrics, Facebook insights.

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions, please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Law enforcement agencies agree to share information with WCS about cases of illegal wildlife trade.
Assumption 2	Law enforcement agencies agree to allow front-line officers in active service in the wildlife trade hotspots identified to attend the organized workshops.
Assumption 3	Law enforcement agencies continue to regard WCS as a valid and reliable partner for conducting surveillance and active intelligence gathering activities on wildlife crimes.
Assumption 4	The closer relationship with WCS is seen by higher level law enforcement officers as a concrete opportunity to increase the capacity of their teams, rather than only an additional financing opportunity.

Assumption 5	Political disagreements between China and Myanmar do not negatively influence local law enforcement cooperation in Muse/Ruili city.
Assumption 6	News sources and social media sites remain freely accessible in Myanmar.
Assumption 7	Increased media exposure to wildlife trafficking issues encourages improved law enforcement and support to relevant agencies.
Assumption 8	Political instability and threat level remain acceptable in the project areas to allow for a safe implementation of all project activities.

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Review of wildlife trade and trafficking on the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border (Incl. previous surveys, government records, public records, institutional/legal analysis).
Activity 1.2	Procurement, set-up and training of i2 professional intelligence analysis software.
Activity 1.3	Surveys of wildlife trafficking on the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border to identify criminal networks, modus operandi.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Translation and distribution of existing educational material related to: a) conservation values; b) laws and regulations protecting wildlife; c) identification of traded wildlife and wildlife parts; d) basic life support and referral of seized live animals.
Activity 2.2	Delivery of trainings to front-line officers deployed to duty stations located in/near the critical areas and identified hotspots. Such trainings will include more than one law enforcement agency in order to facilitate cross-agency cooperation, and consist in authoritative expert lectures covering the thematic areas mentioned in Activity 2.1.

Activity 2.3	Building and maintaining a network of contacts among law enforcement officers of different agencies operating in the project areas. Follow-ups are meant to facilitate exchange of information, knowledge retention, and explore avenues for further technical cooperation.
Activity 2.4	Setting up of an expert team of WCS and partner organizations staff to provide rapid response for scientific and technical advice and species identification requests from government agencies during law enforcement operations.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	In partnership with UNODC, provide support to the Border Liaison Office to host meetings among representatives of key law enforcement agencies operating in Muse/Ruili city focused on wildlife trafficking.
Activity 3.2	Bilateral round-table meeting between MM/CN (local and central levels) on bilateral cooperation on wildlife trafficking.
Activity 3.3	Workshop to promote existing mechanisms and discuss challenges to effective information sharing between agencies and countries.
Activity 3.4	An analysis of the legislative framework for information management and sharing in Myanmar.
Activity 3.5	Through local contacts and proxy at WCS China program identify responsive focal points at law enforcement agencies operating in both countries at provincial and local level having jurisdiction in the area of Muse/Ruili city.
Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Supporting Myanmar journalists to survey wildlife trafficking and promote government responses on the Mandalay trade route to the Muse-Ruili border.
Activity 4.2	Elaborate and implement an online campaign to feed regular content about illegal wildlife trade to social media pages.
Activity 4.3	Regular tracking of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources.

25. **Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.**

Activity	No of Months	FY 1				FY 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1									
1.1	4	X							X
1.2	6	X	X						
1.3	15			X	X	X	X	X	
Output 2									
2.1	3	X							
2.2	9			X	X	X			
2.3	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.4	18			X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3									
3.1	18			X	X	X	X	X	X
3.2	4		X		X		X		X
3.3	1				X				
3.4	1		X						
3.5	1		X						
Output 4									
4.1	2				X				X
4.2	21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.3	24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

26. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 250 words)

Monitoring and evaluation has been integrally designed into this project to ensure adaptive management, effective project operations, sustainability of interventions, and value for money.

An overall evaluation of the project impact will be possible through the Situation Analysis which will assess the baseline of wildlife trade occurrence in the project area at project start, and again at project end.

Law enforcement reports will be the primary sources for tracking the effectiveness of wildlife trafficking reduction and empowerment of Government agencies.

Bi-weekly meetings among agencies will enable frequent monitoring of the project advancement, and facilitate rapid solutions to operational problems.

Semi-annual formal or informal meetings between China and Myanmar will provide additional oversight on the project implementation, ensuring higher-level engagement towards achieving the project goals.

Capacity building activities will feature pre and post questionnaires to refine our assessment of needs and to evaluate impact. Activity 2.3 is specifically designed to follow up with the trainees and provide additional data for evaluating the long-term impact of these trainings.

The performance of our media engagement activities will be tracked through a daily scanning of news outlets for wildlife trafficking related coverage. Brief excerpts and links to the original source will be published on our website and shared regionally.

A set of commonly used tools and metrics will be used to monitor the performance and outreach of our website and social media pages. In particular we will use Twitter and Facebook Insights to identify and analyse the best and least performing posts.

FCO notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country. ☐

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.
Yes (no written advice) ☐ **Yes, advice attached** ☐ **No** ☐

Certification

On behalf of the trustees of   Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
(*delete as appropriate)
I apply for a grant of £337,656   in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.
(*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*
- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Vice President, Field Conservation Programs

Signed ██████████████ Date: 12 October 2015

(PDF)

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you **read the Guidance Notes** (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project?	X
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a **1 page CV for all the Project Staff** identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a **letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 9?	X
Have you included a signed **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation?	X
Have you **checked the IWT website on GOV.UK** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 12th October 2015 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government–funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not

permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.